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84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2973

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 25, 1955

Mr. FORRESTER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Georgia, to the Georgia State Board of Education.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to convey by quitclaim deed to the Georgia State Board of
5 Education all of the right, title, and interest of the United
6 States in and to a tract of land containing two hundred
7 twenty-six and one hundred forty-eight one-thousandths
8 acres more or less, in Macon County, Georgia, and more
9 particularly described as follows:

10 That certain tract or parcel of land known as the Bar-

1 row Place in the Ninth District of Macon County (formerly
2 Houston County), Georgia, and described on the plat of
3 said county as lot 161 in said district and county, and more
4 particularly described as follows:

5 “Beginning at the northeast corner of the said land lot,
6 said corner being as iron axle and thence along the east line
7 of said road south one degree sixteen minutes fifty-eight
8 seconds east 3,263.79 feet to an iron pipe, thence north
9 eighty-nine degrees eleven minutes forty-three seconds west
10 3,056.88 feet to an iron pipe, thence north zero degrees fif-
11 teen minutes eight seconds west 3,246.16 feet to an iron pipe,
12 thence south eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes four seconds
13 east 2,998.04 feet to the point of beginning, containing
14 226.148 acres, more or less.”

84TH CONGRESS
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H. R. 2973

A BILL

To provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Georgia, to the Georgia State Board of Education.

By Mr. FORRESTER

JANUARY 25, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued May 13, 1955

For actions of May 12, 1955

84th-1st, No. 78

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed defense appropriation bill. House committee ordered reported bills to prohibit USDA prediction of apple prices, direct study on burley tobacco controls.

HOUSE

1. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1956. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6042 (pp. 5259-5313).

D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1956. The Appropriations Committee was granted permission to report this bill by midnight Fri. (p. 5257).

2. ~~LANDS, ANIMAL DISEASE, APPLE PRICES, BURLEY TOBACCO.~~ The Agriculture Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 2973, directing the conveyance of a former FHA land tract in Macon County to the Ga. Board of Education; and without amendment H. R. 4576, to provide for certain indemnity payments in Iowa on account of vesicular exanthema which could not be made because of a technicality; H. R. 5188, to prohibit the publication by the Government of any prediction with respect to apple prices; and S. J. Res 60, directing a study and report by the Secretary of Agriculture on burley tobacco marketing controls (p. D408).

3. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Vinson commended the REA program on its anniversary (p. 5259).

4. VEGETABLES. Received a Texas Legislature memorial recommending legislation readjusting the import duty on vegetables (p. 5316).

5. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 16 (p. 5314), when the salt-water research bill is to be debated (p. D408).

SENATE

6. ROADS. The Public Works Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 1048, to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act by authorizing appropriations for continuing the construction of highways (p. D407).

BILLS INTRODUCED

7. PROPERTY; RECORDS. H. R. 6091, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, (see Digest No. 75) would direct transfer to the National Archives of any records of any Federal agency that have been in existence for more than 50 years and that are determined by the Archivist to have sufficient historical or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the Government, unless the head of the agency which has custody of them shall certify in writing to the Administrator that they must be retained in his custody for use in the conduct of the regular current business of the agency.
8. FORESTRY. H. R. 6200, by Rep. Johnson, (Wis.) to recognize and facilitate the administration of the multiple uses of the national forests and other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; to Agriculture Committee (p. 5315).
9. SEED. H. R. 6201, by Rep. Dague, H. R. 6203, by Rep. Knutson, and HR 6219, by Rep. Lovre, to amend section 406 of the Federal Seed Act; to Agriculture Committee. Remarks of Rep. Knutson (p. A3262).
10. RECLAMATION. H. R. 6209, by Rep. Thomson, Wyo., to provide for the relief of certain reclamation homestead entrymen; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 5315).
11. LANDS. H. R. 6214, by Rep. Coen, to sell certain agricultural lands of the United States in Oregon under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 5315).
12. FORESTRY. H. R. 6216, by Rep. Gavin, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to assist States in the carrying out of plans for forest land tree planting and reforestation; to Agriculture Committee (p. 5315).
13. PERSONNEL. H. R. 6217, by Rep. Hays, Ark., to aid in promoting employment opportunities for members of minority groups; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 5315).
14. MARKETING. H. R. 6220, by Rep. Phillips, to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities; to Agriculture Committee (p. 5315).
15. WATER CONSERVATION. H. R. 6221, ^{by Rep. Reuss,} to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act so as to permit the making of payments to farmers for certain water-conservation practices; to Agriculture Committee (p. 5315).
16. FORESTRY. H. R. 6222, by Rep. Sikes, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to assist States in the carrying out of plans for forest land tree planting and reforestation; to Agriculture Committee (p. 5315).
17. MINING; FORESTRY. H. R. 6223, by Rep. Udall, to amend the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681), and the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of the public lands; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 5315).

be paid because of a technicality (p. 5505). A companion bill, H. R. 4576, was reported without amendment earlier in the day (H. Rept. 598). S. 1133 will now be sent to the President.

6. FARM LOANS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5715, to extend the authority for the Veterans' Administration to make direct loans and to require VA to make additional types of loans (p. 5505).
7. TRAVEL EXPENSE. The "Daily Digest" states: "The Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization approved for reporting to the full committee a clean bill (H. R. 6295), to provide for an increase in maximum per diem allowance — from \$9 to \$13 — for subsistence and travel expenses. The bill will be considered by the full committee...tomorrow." (p. D428.)
8. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2973, to release reversionary rights to a former FHA tract in Macon County, Ga., to the Ga. Board of Education (H. Rept. 597)(p. 5549).
9. EDUCATION. Passed as reported H. R. 603, to authorize additional land grants to the University of Alaska (p. 5497).
10. ORGANIZATION. Received from the President an amendment to the 1956 Budget for the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization (H. Doc. 164); to Appropriations Committee (p. 5548).

SENATE

11. SOIL CONSERVATION; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 1573, to repeal the provisions prohibiting ACP payments to persons who do not adhere to acreage allotments on basic crops (pp. 5458-74). Rejected, 35 to 49, an amendment in the nature of a substitute, by Sen. Holland (for himself and Sens. Aiken, Anderson, and Watkins), which would have modified Sec. 348 but would not have repealed it (p. 5474). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Sen. Carlson inserted a city of Kansas City, Kans., resolution favoring the continuance of surveys and planning for the conservation of soil and water in Kans. (pp. 5420-1).
Sen. Watkins commended the interest of young people in conservation development and inserted an article written by the Secretary at the request of the young people of Milford Elementary School, "Youth's Part in Conservation" (pp. 5446-7).
12. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Began debate on S. 153, to amend the Rural Electrification Act so as to eliminate the requirement that not more than 10% of the loans may be made in any one State. Pending is a Humphrey amendment (in the nature of a substitute) to modify the present formula but not repeal it (pp. 5479-84).
Sen. Kefauver urged immediate release of the Hoover Commission Task Force report on public power and water resources and inserted a St. Louis Post Dispatch on this subject (pp. 5445-6).
13. LANDS. Both Houses received from the Interior Department a proposed bill "to facilitate the administration of the public lands"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committees (pp. 5417, 5548).
14. SUGAR QUOTAS. Received an Hawaiian Legislature resolution urging immediate domestic sugar quota increases (p. 5418).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

May 18, 1955
May 17, 1955
84th-1st, No.81

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. Ready for President. Senate passed bill to repeal ACP tie-in with acreage allotments. Ready for President. Senate debated bill to repeal REA State formula. Senate committee reported bill to increase per-diem allowances. Senate committee ordered reported bills for Mexican fence and for salt-water research. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to provide 90% price supports for family-size farms. House passed bill to authorize land banks to purchase FFMC assets. Ready for President. House committee reported measure for USDA study of tobacco controls. House debated reserve manpower bill. House subcommittee voted for bill to increase per-diem allowances.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5239. The House concurred in the Senate amendment which had been reported in disagreement, to provide for part of the CCC administrative-expense limitation to be placed in reserve. (pp. 5489, 5458-74). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. FARM LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 941, to authorize the Federal land banks to purchase certain remaining assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (pp. 5501, 5519). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. RESERVE FORCES. Began debate on H. R. 5297, to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces (pp. 5519-45).
4. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 60, directing this Department to study and report to Congress on methods of burley tobacco marketing controls (H. Rept. 596)(p. 5549).
5. ANIMAL DISEASE. Passed without amendment S. 1133, authorizing payment for losses incurred in Iowa in July 1954 on account of vesicular exanthema, which could not

CONVEYANCE TO GEORGIA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

MAY 17, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2973]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2973) to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga., to the Georgia State Board of Education, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, strike out lines 3, 4, and 5 and the first four words of line 6 and insert:

That upon the written consent of the Georgia Livestock Development Authority the United States of America, acting through the Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration, is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the Georgia State Board of Education, its successors and assigns, all of the right, title, and interest retained by the United States of America in its quitclaim deed to the Georgia State Board of Education, dated December 18, 1945, and recorded on January 28, 1946, in Deed Record Book WW, page 156, in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Macon County, Georgia, covering

The purpose of this bill is to transfer to the Georgia State Board of Education the residual interest of the United States in a tract of approximately 226 acres in Macon County, Ga., which was deeded to the board of education by the United States in 1945. The tract was deeded to the board for educational purposes and is being used for such purpose. The interest retained by the United States at the time of the previous conveyance was a reversionary right in the event that the tract ceased to be used for school purposes and about 60 percent of the mineral interest.

The Department of Agriculture has recommended approval of the bill with the amendment adopted by the committee. The letter from the Department follows.

APRIL 21, 1955.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
 House of Representatives.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to your request of February 16, 1955, for a report from this Department on H. R. 2973, a bill to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga., to the Georgia State Board of Education.

We recommend enactment of H. R. 2973 provided it is amended by deleting lines 3, 4, 5, and the first 4 words of line 6 on page 1, and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That upon the written consent of the Georgia Livestock Development Authority, the United States of America, acting through the Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration, is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the Georgia State Board of Education, its successors and assigns, all of the right, title, and interest retained by the United States of America in its quitclaim deed to the Georgia State Board of Education, dated December 18, 1945, and recorded on January 28, 1946, in Deed Record Book WW, page 156, in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Macon County, Georgia, covering * * *."

This amendment is recommended for the reasons that, in our opinion, it would be preferable to expressly (1) limit the authorization to conveyance of the interests retained in the grant deed dated December 18, 1945, rather than to authorize conveyance generally of any interest of the United States in the property, and (2) provide for conveyance by the Government of the interests of the Georgia Livestock Development Authority only upon its written consent.

By the above-mentioned quitclaim deed dated December 18, 1945, the Government conveyed to the Georgia State Board of Education the 226.148-acre tract referred to above, subject to its continued use for educational and related community purposes. The quitclaim deed provided for reversionary rights to be exercised by the Government in the event the purposes for which the property was conveyed were not continued. The Georgia State Board of Education has used and apparently will continue to use the property for the purposes for which it was conveyed, and the reversionary right is, therefore, not exercisable at this time. However, in order to obtain additional improvements from State funds, it is necessary that the Georgia State Board of Education have fee-simple title to the property covered by the quitclaim deed from the Government. The deed also included reservation of mineral interests held by the Government in the property. An undivided 60.2 percent of those reversionary rights and mineral interests is owned by the Federal Government. The remaining 39.8 percent thereof is owned by the Georgia Livestock Development Authority, successor to the Georgia Rural Rehabilitation Corp., the Government acting as trustee therefor under an agreement entered into pursuant to section 2 (f) of Public Law 499, 81st Congress.

It is not clear from the bill whether it is intended to require conveyance by the Government of the 39.8 percent interest to which the Government holds title as trustee, or only the 60.2 percent interest to which the Government holds title in its own right. If it is contemplated that both interests are to be conveyed, we believe that it would be inappropriate to make such an explicit directive with respect to conveyance of the corporation's interest without making the requirement for such conveyance conditional upon obtaining the corporation's consent. Accordingly, we would construe the bill as presently written to require conveyance of the Government's undivided 60.2 percent interest only. This would appear to leave the corporation's undivided 39.8 percent interest subject to disposition by the corporation if the existing section 2 (f) agreement were first amended to permit return of this interest to the corporation for such disposition. However, in view of the rural-rehabilitation purpose requirement of Public Law 499, 81st Congress, it is questionable whether the Secretary of Agriculture could approve the absolute conveyance by the corporation of its undivided 39.8 percent interest, particularly in the reserved minerals, to the Georgia State Board of Education without specific congressional authorization.

The Government would not receive any consideration for the conveyance of its interests, neither would the conveyance require any expenditure of Federal funds or affect adversely any program of this Department.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to submitting this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Under Secretary.*



84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2973

[Report No. 597]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 25, 1955

Mr. FORRESTER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 17, 1955

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Georgia, to the Georgia State Board of Education.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 ~~That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed~~
4 ~~to convey by quitclaim deed to the Georgia State Board of~~
5 ~~Education all of the right, title, and interest of the United~~
6 ~~States in and to~~ *That upon the written consent of the Georgia*
7 *Livestock Development Authority, the United States of Amer-*
8 *ica, acting through the Administrator of the Farmers Home*
9 *Administration, is authorized and directed to convey by quit-*
10 *claim deed to the Georgia State Board of Education, its*

1 *successors and assigns, all of the right, title, and interest re-*
2 *tained by the United States of America in its quitclaim deed*
3 *to the Georgia State Board of Education, dated Decem-*
4 *ber 18, 1945, and recorded on January 28, 1946, in deed*
5 *record book WW, page 156, in the office of the clerk of the*
6 *Superior Court of Macon County, Georgia, covering a tract*
7 *of land containing two hundred twenty-six and one hundred*
8 *forty-eight one-thousandths acres more or less, in Macon*
9 *County, Georgia, and more particularly described as follows:*

10 That certain tract or parcel of land known as the Bar-
11 row Place in the Ninth District of Macon County (formerly
12 Houston County), Georgia, and described on the plat of
13 said county as lot 161 in said district and county, and more
14 particularly described as follows:

15 “Beginning at the northeast corner of the said land lot,
16 said corner being an iron axle and thence along the east line
17 of said road south one degree sixteen minutes fifty-eight
18 seconds east 3,263.79 feet to an iron pipe, thence north
19 eighty-nine degrees eleven minutes forty-three seconds west
20 3,056.88 feet to an iron pipe, thence north zero degrees fif-
21 teen minutes eight seconds west 3,246.16 feet to an iron pipe,
22 thence south eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes four seconds
23 east 2,998.04 feet to the point of beginning, containing
24 226.148 acres, more or less.”

Union Calendar No. 161

84TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2973

[Report No. 597]

A BILL

To provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Georgia, to the Georgia State Board of Education.

By Mr. FORRESTER

JANUARY 25, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 17, 1955

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That whereas the United States Olympic Association will invite the International Olympic Committee to hold the winter Olympic games in the United States at Squaw Valley, Calif., in 1960, the Government of the United States joins in the invitation of the United States Olympic Association to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1960 winter Olympic games in the United States at Squaw Valley, Calif.; and expresses the sincere hope that the United States will be selected as the site.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is directed to transmit a copy of this joint resolution to the International Olympic Committee.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 296) was laid on the table.

BURLEY TOBACCO MARKETING CONTROLS

The Clerk called the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 60) directing a study and report by the Secretary of Agriculture on burley tobacco marketing controls.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That for the purpose of developing basic information which will aid the Congress in formulating an improved program for the production and marketing of burley tobacco, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed (a) to make a study of the various methods of marketing control which have been or could be made applicable to burley tobacco, including farm marketing quotas, poundage limitations, acreage limitations, and a combination of both poundage and acreage limitations, and (b) to submit to the Congress on or before July 1, 1955, a detailed report thereon showing among other things the probable costs, effects, and feasibility of each type of operation studied and what legislation, if any, would be needed to put it into effect. The Secretary may conduct such hearings and receive such statements and briefs as are necessary to carry out the purpose of this joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGIA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2973) to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga., to the Georgia State Board of Education.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the Georgia State Board of Education all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a tract of land containing two hundred twenty-six and one hundred forty-eight one-thousandths acres more or less, in Macon County, Ga., and more particularly described as follows:

That certain tract or parcel of land known as the Barrow Place in the Ninth District of

Macon County (formerly Houston County), Georgia, and described on the plat of said county as lot 161 in said district and county, and more particularly described as follows:

"Beginning at the northeast corner of the said land lot, said corner being an iron axle and thence along the east line of said road south one degree sixteen minutes fifty-eight seconds east 3,263.79 feet to an iron pipe, thence north eighty-nine degrees eleven minutes forty-three seconds west 3,056.88 feet to an iron pipe, thence north zero degrees fifteen minutes eight seconds west 3,246.16 feet to an iron pipe, thence south eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes four seconds east 2,998.04 feet to the point of beginning, containing 226.148 acres, more or less."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out lines 3, 4, 5, and the words "States in and to" in line 6, and insert the following: "That upon the written consent of the Georgia Livestock Development Authority the United States of America, acting through the Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration, is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the Georgia State Board of Education, its successors and assigns, all of the right, title, and interest retained by the United States of America in its quitclaim deed to the Georgia State Board of Education, dated December 18, 1945, and recorded on January 28, 1946, in deed record book WW, page 156, in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Macon County, Ga., covering."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPLE PRICES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5188) to prohibit publication by the Government of the United States of any prediction with respect to apple prices.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I am curious to know what prompts this proposed legislation. Will someone give me a brief explanation?

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. This bill applies only to the apple industry. It seeks to put apples in the same situation in which the cotton crop is—to prevent the Department of Agriculture from predicting what future market prices will be. Experience has shown that the Department of Agriculture is not capable of guessing the future of any market. If the officials could do that they would hardly be working on a salary for the Government; they would be making millions. It has worked a great hardship to both the consumer and the producer.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder if the gentleman would suggest the same thing for soybeans and for Iowa hogs?

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. I would suggest the same thing for any crop or product where experience has shown that the estimate of prices does injury to the ordinary marketing of the crop.

Mr. GROSS. I am sure that has happened a good many times in the history of midwestern agriculture.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. I suggest the gentleman present a bill.

Mr. GROSS. I regret I did not know the gentleman had introduced this bill or I perhaps would have added an amendment to cover other products.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. If I had known the gentleman was interested, I certainly would have been willing to have him offer such an amendment.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman says there is something in the bill for apple growers?

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. No, there is something in there to stop the Department of Agriculture from doing something for apple growers at public expense that apple growers do not want done.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. It is for the benefit of apple growers?

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. The gentleman asked whether there was something in there for them. There is nothing in there for them. This bill will save the Treasury a little money without doing anybody else any harm.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. How come you are trying to do something for the apple growers? I thought it was all right for cotton and wheat and things like that.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Could not the gentleman hear what I said?

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. The apple growers, like a great many other farmers, hoe their own row.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 15 (d) of the Agricultural Marketing Act (act of June 15, 1929; 12 U. S. C. 1141j (d)), as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "cotton," the words "or apples."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "apples" and insert "apple."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN PERSONS TRAINED IN FOREIGN ESPIONAGE SYSTEMS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3882) to require the registration of certain persons who have knowledge of or have received instruction or assignment in the espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage service or tactics of a foreign government or foreign political party, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 20 of the Internal Security Act of 1950 is amended

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold that request for a moment?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I will.

Mr. COOLEY. I would just like to say to the gentleman that there was no objection to the bill in committee. My recollection is that it was unanimously reported.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Maybe the gentleman can answer a question, then, to resolve the issue. I notice that the bill provides for the conveyance of this property to the city of Woodward for the construction of a water-storage tank for one-half of its appraised value. Now, the United States purchased this tract. The Federal Government paid full value for this property, as I understand, in 1938. The question I have is, Why do we sell property back for half of its value rather than for its true appraised value at the present time?

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to call attention to the fact that this parcel of land contains actually ninety-four one-hundredths of 1 acre or something like that. I would like for the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BELCHER], the author of the bill, to answer the gentleman's inquiry.

Mr. BELCHER. This tract consists of ninety-four one-hundredths of an acre, which is in the corner of a tract of land which was bought in 1938. I believe the value of this ninety-four one-hundredths of an acre is probably not in excess of \$100.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I see nothing to prevent the community, then, from paying the full value. It seems there is quite a precedent here to sell property for half of its value without any reason for doing so.

Mr. COOLEY. I do not have the report before me, but I would like to ask the gentleman from Oklahoma if it is not a fact that the Department has approved and recommended the passage of this bill.

Mr. BELCHER. The bill was first introduced to convey the land to the city of Woodward, Okla., and the Department wrote a report in which they said they thought the city of Woodward should pay half of the appraised value of the land.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to call attention to the fact that an identical bill, Senate 998, has already passed the Senate, and it is the purpose of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BELCHER] to ask unanimous consent that the Senate bill be substituted for the House bill.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. We have to get past the House bill first, as I understand.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. It is my understanding that this report, as written by the Department, was written to conform more or less to the Recreation Act under which Federal properties can be sold for a reduced consideration for public purposes.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Where the general public has access to it and so forth. I would not consider that this

is in the same category, because this is operating a waterworks.

Mr. ALBERT. Well, it is a public purpose, certainly, for the benefit of the entire community.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. It is not my purpose to argue the point with the gentleman. I ask that it be passed over, and I would like to ask the author of the bill whether or not he would be satisfied with an amendment which would provide that they shall pay the appraised value of the property. I can see no basis for the Federal Government giving away land for less than its true value.

Mr. BELCHER. In the 5 years I have been a Member of the House, I voted for bill after bill where property has been transferred to cities and municipalities and subdivisions of the Government without any money being paid whatsoever. This is certainly for a public purpose. It goes to the city of Woodward. This is a very small amount. This is of no value to the Federal Government as far as that experiment station is concerned.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. I think the gentleman suggested that we were providing here for the sale of this parcel of land to the city of Woodward at one-half of its value. That means one-half of its appraised value rather than one-half of the cost to the Government when originally acquired. If I am correct in my recollection, this is a part of a much larger tract of land. Formerly there was a house upon it. Now there are some old foundations there and it is practically worthless to the Federal Government, but it can be of some value to the city of Woodward.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate what the gentleman says, but it seems to me that we would be establishing a precedent here. In these other cases to which the gentleman has referred, we have conveyed property but there was always a reversionary interest in the United States in the event that the property was not used for the purpose for which we dedicated it. I do not recall any case where we have dedicated property for a type of function such as proposed in this case.

Mr. Speaker, so that we do not take more of the time of the House on this matter, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice, and I shall confer with the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BELCHER] and the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR THE RELIEF OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5652) to provide for the relief of certain members of the Army and Air Force, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I note in the committee report that the sum involved here is considerably more than the total amount normally authorized for the Consent Calendar. The objector's committee has set up a restriction of \$1 million. This is \$2,385,000.

Consequently, I withdraw my reservation of objection and ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

CONSTRUCTION OF TOLL BRIDGE ACROSS RAINY RIVER AT OR NEAR BAUDETTE, MINN.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4630) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a toll bridge across the Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 528, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved December 21, 1950, entitled "An act authorizing the village of Baudette, State of Minnesota, its public successors or public assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rainy River, at or near Baudette, Minn.," be, and is hereby, revived and reenacted: *Provided,* That this act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge herein referred to be commenced within 2 years and completed within 4 years from the date of approval hereof.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 4630) was laid on the table.

INVITATION TO HOLD WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AT SQUAW VALLEY, CALIF.

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 296) extending an invitation to the International Olympic Committee to hold the winter Olympic games in the United States at Squaw Valley, Calif.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House joint resolution?

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that an identical Senate resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 51, be considered in lieu of the House resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2973

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 8, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Georgia, to the Georgia State Board of Education.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That upon the written consent of the Georgia Livestock
4 Development Authority, the United States of America, act-
5 ing through the Administrator of the Farmers Home Admin-
6 istration, is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim
7 deed to the Georgia State Board of Education, its successors
8 and assigns, all of the right, title, and interest retained by
9 the United States of America in its quitclaim deed to the
10 Georgia State Board of Education, dated December 18,

1 1945, and recorded on January 28, 1946, in deed record
2 book WW, page 156, in the office of the clerk of the
3 Superior Court of Macon County, Georgia, covering a tract
4 of land containing two hundred twenty-six and one hundred
5 forty-eight one-thousandths acres more or less, in Macon
6 County, Georgia, and more particularly described as follows:

7 That certain tract or parcel of land known as the Bar-
8 row Place in the Ninth District of Macon County (formerly
9 Houston County), Georgia, and described on the plat of
10 said county as lot 161 in said district and county, and more
11 particularly described as follows:

12 "Beginning at the northeast corner of the said land lot,
13 said corner being an iron axle and thence along the east line
14 of said road south one degree sixteen minutes fifty-eight
15 seconds east 3,263.79 feet to an iron pipe, thence north
16 eighty-nine degrees eleven minutes forty-three seconds west
17 3,056.88 feet to an iron pipe, thence north zero degrees fif-
18 teen minutes eight seconds west 3,246.16 feet to an iron pipe,
19 thence south eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes four seconds
20 east 2,998.04 feet to the point of beginning, containing
21 226.148 acres, more or less."

Passed the House of Representatives June 7, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Georgia, to the Georgia State Board of Education.

JUNE 8, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

tariff reductions reducing tariff rates existing on January 1, 1955, in stages of not more than 5% in each of 3 years, or negotiate reduction in those rates which are higher than 50 percent of the value of an import to a rate equivalent to 50 percent. Amends the escape clause to modify the standards for determining injury to a domestic industry. Grants the President additional authority to control imports of any article which is found to be entering in such quantities as to impair the national security. Requires the President and the Tariff Commission to report annually to the Congress on the operation of the trade agreements program.

8. CROP INSURANCE. Received from the Comptroller General the audit report on the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (p. 6994). The House received this report on June 14 (H. Doc 180) (p. 6990).
9. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1713, to amend the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of the public lands (S. Rept. 554) (p. 6996).
10. PROPERTY; EXTENSION WORK; LOW-INCOME FARMERS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 2097, to transfer land and buildings now used for research under cooperative agreement with the Virgin Islands Corporation (S. Rept. 557); and S. 2098, to authorize additional appropriations for cooperative extension work among low-income farmers (S. Rept. 558) (p. 6996).
11. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2973, to release reversionary rights to a former FHA tract in Macon County, Ga., to the Ga. Board of Education (S. Rept. 559) (p. 6996).
12. APPLE PRICES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5188, to prohibit USDA prediction of apple prices (S. Rept. 560) (p. 6996).
13. FARM LOANS; RECLAMATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1472, to extend financial assistance to desert-land entrymen to the same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen (S. Rept. 561) (p. 6996).
14. COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 6367 (pp. 7006, 7060-70). Agreed to the committee amendment increasing forest highways (p. 7069).
15. MARKETING; EXPERIMENT STATIONS; GRAIN STANDARDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1757, to provide penalties for false grade marking (S. Rept. 562); S. 1759, to consolidate experiment station authorizations (S. Rept. 563); and S. 1400, to protect the integrity of grade certificates under the U. S. Grain Standards Act (S. Rept. 564) (p. 6996).
16. EMERGENCY LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1582, to extend the period for the making of emergency loans for agricultural purposes (D. 556).
17. WATER CONSERVATION. Sen. Carlson inserted a resolution of the Coffeyville, Kans. Chamber of Commerce urging consideration of flood control and water pollution measures on the Big Hill Creek (p. 6995).

18. WHEAT. Sen. Neuberger urged that the "two-price" wheat plan be considered and inserted a newspaper article commenting on the recently announced wheat price supports (pp. 7003-4).
- Sen. Langer inserted a portion of his remarks published by the Wall Street Journal citing the distressed position of wheat farmers who are unable to find proper storage facilities for their wheat crops (p. 7004).
19. INSECTS. Sen. Langer inserted a report from the North Dakota Insect and Pest Reporting Service listing and describing all the insects which are now prevalent throughout the Northwest (pp. 7004-5).
20. GRAIN BINS. Sen. Humphrey was again very critical of the Agriculture Department's alleged "bungling" of storage bin construction (pp. 7005-6).

BILLS INTRODUCED

21. RUBBER. S. 2242, by Sen. Kilgore, to amend the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, so as to permit the disposal thereunder, of the Government-owned rubber-producing facility at Institute, W. Va.; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 6997).
22. LANDS. S. 2246, by Sen. Mundt, to authorize the sale of certain lands to the city of Wall, S. Dak.; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 6997).
23. SURPLUS PROPERTY. S. 2247, by Sen. Saltonstall, relating to the authority of the Administrator of General Services with respect to the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus Government property under the control of executive agencies; to Government Operations Committee (p. 6997).
24. FARM LABOR. S. 2248, by Sen. Saltonstall, to amend the Refugee Relief Act, as amended, to provide a certain number of visas for persons of ethnic Armenian origin; to Judiciary Committee (p. 6997).
25. RECLAMATION. S. 2251, by Sen. Welker, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain in the upper Snake River Valley, Idaho and Wyo., the Narrows Federal reclamation project and a reregulating reservoir below the Palisades Dam and Reservoir; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6997).
26. FOREIGN TRADE. S. 2253, by Sen. Ellender (for himself and others), to re-emphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 6997).
27. FARM PROGRAM. H. R. 6835, by Rep. Gathings, "to amend the Agricultural Act of 1954;" to Agriculture Committee (p. 7130).
- H. R. 6836, by Rep. Gathings, "to amend the Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended;" to Agriculture Committee (p. 7130).
- H. R. 6845, by Rep. Watts, "to further amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938;" to Agriculture Committee (p. 7130).
28. WILDLIFE. H. R. 6844, by Rep. Young, to provide that accumulated receipts in the Federal aid to wildlife restoration fund shall be appropriated; to amend the Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U. S. C., secs. 669-669i), defining "wildlife restoration project;" to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (p. 7130).

CONVEYANCE TO GEORGIA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

JUNE 15 (legislative day, JUNE 14), 1955.—Ordered to be printed

MR. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 2973]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2973) to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga., to the Georgia State Board of Education, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill provides for transfer to the Georgia State Board of Education of reversionary rights and reserved mineral rights in approximately 226 acres conveyed to the board in 1945 for school and community purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture, acting for the United States and as trustee for the Georgia Rural Rehabilitation Corp. It appears that the property will continue to be used for the purposes of the original conveyance and that this transfer is necessary to enable the board to qualify for additional improvements from State funds. Thirty-nine and eight-tenths percent of the interests to be transferred are held for the Georgia Livestock Development Authority, successor to the Georgia Rural Rehabilitation Corp., and the livestock authority's consent to the transfer is required by the bill.

The report of the House Committee on Agriculture is attached.

[H. Rept. No. 597, 84th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2973) to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga., to the Georgia State Board of Education, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, strike out lines 3, 4, and 5 and the first four words of line 6 and insert: "That upon the written consent of the Georgia Livestock Development Authority the United States of America, acting through the Administrator of the Farmers'

Home Administration, is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the Georgia State Board of Education, its successors and assigns, all of the right, title, and interest retained by the United States of America in its quitclaim deed to the Georgia State Board of Education, dated December 18, 1945, and recorded on January 28, 1946, in Deed Record Book WW, page 156, in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Macon County, Georgia, covering”.

The purpose of this bill is to transfer to the Georgia State Board of Education the residual interest of the United States in a tract of approximately 226 acres in Macon County, Ga., which was deeded to the board of education by the United States in 1945. The tract was deeded to the board for educational purposes and is being used for such purpose. The interest retained by the United States at the time of the previous conveyance was a reversionary right in the event that the tract ceased to be used for school purposes and about 60 percent of the mineral interest.

The Department of Agriculture has recommended approval of the bill with the amendment adopted by the committee. The letter from the Department follows.

APRIL 21, 1955.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to your request of February 16, 1955, for a report from this Department on H. R. 2973, a bill to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga., to the Georgia State Board of Education.

We recommend enactment of H. R. 2973 provided it is amended by deleting lines 3, 4, 5, and the first 4 words of line 6 on page 1, and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: “That upon the written consent of the Georgia Livestock Development Authority, the United States of America, acting through the Administrator of the Farmers’ Home Administration, is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the Georgia State Board of Education, its successors and assigns, all of the right, title, and interest retained by the United States of America in its quitclaim deed to the Georgia State Board of Education, dated December 18, 1945, and recorded on January 28, 1946, in Deed Record Book WW, page 156, in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Macon County, Georgia, covering * * *.”

This amendment is recommended for the reasons that, in our opinion, it would be preferable to expressly (1) limit the authorization to conveyance of the interests retained in the grant deed dated December 18, 1945, rather than to authorize conveyance generally of any interest of the United States in the property, and (2) provide for conveyance by the Government of the interests of the Georgia Livestock Development Authority only upon its written consent.

By the above-mentioned quitclaim deed dated December 18, 1945, the Government conveyed to the Georgia State Board of Education the 226.148-acre tract referred to above, subject to its continued use for educational and related community purposes. The quitclaim deed provided for reversionary rights to be exercised by the Government in the event the purposes for which the property was conveyed were not continued. The Georgia State Board of Education has used and apparently will continue to use the property for the purposes for which it was conveyed, and the reversionary right is, therefore, not exercisable at this time. However, in order to obtain additional improvements from State funds, it is necessary that the Georgia State Board of Education have fee-simple title to the property covered by the quitclaim deed from the Government. The deed also included reservation of mineral interests held by the Government in the property. An undivided 60.2 percent of those reversionary rights and mineral interests is owned by the Federal Government. The remaining 39.8 percent thereof is owned by the Georgia Livestock Development Authority, successor to the Georgia Rural Rehabilitation Corp., the Government acting as trustee therefor under an agreement entered into pursuant to section 2 (f) of Public Law 499, 81st Congress.

It is not clear from the bill whether it is intended to require conveyance by the Government of the 39.8 percent interest to which the Government holds title as trustee, or only the 60.2 percent interest to which the Government holds title in its own right. If it is contemplated that both interests are to be conveyed, we believe that it would be inappropriate to make such an explicit directive with respect to conveyance of the corporation’s interest without making the requirement for such conveyance conditional upon obtaining the corporation’s consent.

Accordingly, we would construe the bill as presently written to require conveyance of the Government's undivided 60.2 percent interest only. This would appear to leave the corporation's undivided 39.8 percent interest subject to disposition by the corporation if the existing section 2 (f) agreement were first amended to permit return of this interest to the corporation for such disposition. However, in view of the rural-rehabilitation purpose requirement of Public Law 499, 81st Congress, it is questionable whether the Secretary of Agriculture could approve the absolute conveyance by the corporation of its undivided 39.8 percent interest, particularly in the reserved minerals, to the Georgia State Board of Education without specific congressional authorization.

The Government would not receive any consideration for the conveyance of its interests, neither would the conveyance require any expenditure of Federal funds or affect adversely any program of this Department.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to submitting this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Under Secretary.*

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Calendar No. 564

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2973

[Report No. 559]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 8, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 15 (legislative day, JUNE 14), 1955

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER, without amendment

AN ACT

To provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Georgia, to the Georgia State Board of Education.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That upon the written consent of the Georgia Livestock
4 Development Authority, the United States of America, act-
5 ing through the Administrator of the Farmers Home Admin-
6 istration, is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim
7 deed to the Georgia State Board of Education, its successors
8 and assigns, all of the right, title, and interest retained by
9 the United States of America in its quitclaim deed to the
10 Georgia State Board of Education, dated December 18,

1 1945, and recorded on January 28, 1946, in deed record
2 book WW, page 156, in the office of the clerk of the
3 Superior Court of Macon County, Georgia, covering a tract
4 of land containing two hundred twenty-six and one hundred
5 forty-eight one-thousandths acres more or less, in Macon
6 County, Georgia, and more particularly described as follows:

7 That certain tract or parcel of land known as the Bar-
8 row Place in the Ninth District of Macon County (formerly
9 Houston County), Georgia, and described on the plat of
10 said county as lot 161 in said district and county, and more
11 particularly described as follows:

12 “Beginning at the northeast corner of the said land lot,
13 said corner being an iron axle and thence along the east line
14 of said road south one degree sixteen minutes fifty-eight
15 seconds east 3,263.79 feet to an iron pipe, thence north
16 eighty-nine degrees eleven minutes forty-three seconds west
17 3,056.88 feet to an iron pipe, thence north zero degrees fif-
18 teen minutes eight seconds west 3,246.16 feet to an iron pipe,
19 thence south eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes four seconds
20 east 2,998.04 feet to the point of beginning, containing
21 226.148 acres, more or less.”

Passed the House of Representatives June 7, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2973

[Report No. 559]

AN ACT

To provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Georgia, to the Georgia State Board of Education.

JUNE 8, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 15 (legislative day, JUNE 14), 1955

Reported without amendment

HOUSE REPORT NO. 1000
H. R. 2973

(Passed H. R. 2973)

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of a system of
national service for the purpose of providing
for the national service of the United States
for the purpose of providing for the national service of the United States

SECTION 1. (a) There is hereby established a
national service system for the purpose of providing
for the national service of the United States
for the purpose of providing for the national service of the United States

experiment station from the Secretary's authority to withhold funds from stations not complying with the act.

7. GRAIN STANDARDS. Passed as reported S. 1400, to protect the integrity of grade certificates under the U. S. Grain Standards Act (p. 7345).
8. WATER COMPACT. Passed without amendment H. R. 208, providing for a water compact between Arkansas and Oklahoma (p. 7333). This bill will now be sent to the President.
9. ROADS. Passed as reported H. R. 5923, to authorize appropriations for the completion of the Inter-American Highway (p. 7334).
10. FARM LOANS; RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 1472, to extend financial assistance to desert-land entrymen to the same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen (p. 7343).
11. GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6499 (S. Rept. 573) (p. 7283).
12. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 6042 (pp. 7332, 7350-1, 7354-8).
13. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1849, to provide for the granting of career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service to indefinite employees who previously qualified for competitive appointment (S. Rept. 576) (p. 7283).
The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 21, to establish a Commission on Government Security (S. Rept. 581) (p. 7283).
14. REORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee agreed to refer to its Subcommittee on Reorganization the eight Hoover Commission reports and draft legislation received thus far by the committee (S. Rept. 581) (p. 7283).
15. LAND TRANSFERS. Discussed and passed over upon objection by Sen. Morse H. R. 2973, to release reversionary rights to a former FHA tract in Macon County, Ga., to the Ga. Board of Education (pp. 7341-2).
16. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Mansfield inserted his statement favoring the construction of the proposed Yellowtail Dam (p. 7287).
Sen. Watkins inserted his statement in answer to various charges made by Raymond Moley against reclamation programs in the West (pp. 7325-31).
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger criticized the administration's power policies and inserted newspaper articles on this subject (pp. 7288-90).
18. OPERATION ALERT. Sen. Humphrey criticized this Department for certain statements sent to farmers during Operation Alert, and stated that "this part of the operation might well be termed 'Operation Foul-up'" (pp. 7349-50).
19. WATER POLLUTION. Passed as reported S. 890, to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act (pp. 7334-8).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 20, 1955
For actions of June 17, 1955
84th-1st - No. 102

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to prohibit USDA prediction of apple prices. Ready for President. Senate passed bills to: transfer to USDA certain real property in Virgin Islands; authorize additional extension work for low-income farmers; provide penalties for false grade marking; consolidate experiment station authorizations; protect grain standards. Senate debated defense appropriation bill. Senate com-

(Cont'd. on p. 4)

SENATE

1. APPLE PRICES. Passed without amendment H. R. 5188, to prohibit this Department from predicting apple prices in any official publication (pp. 7342-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. PROPERTY. Passed without amendment S. 2097, to transfer land and buildings now used for research under cooperative agreement with the Virgin Islands Corporation (p. 7341).
3. EXTENSION WORK. Passed without amendment S. 2098, to authorize additional appropriations for cooperative extension work among low-income farmers (p. 7341).
4. EMERGENCY LOANS. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 1582, to extend the period for making emergency loans for agricultural purposes (S. Rept. 574) (p. 7283).
5. MARKETING. Passed as reported S. 1757, to provide penalties for false grade marking (p. 7343). The bill would strengthen provisions to prevent deception in connection with inspection of agricultural commodities and would increase the maximum fine from \$500 to \$1,000.
6. EXPERIMENT STATIONS. Passed as reported S. 1759, to consolidate experiment station authorizations (pp. 7343-5). The bill would prevent allotments from shifting with shifts in relative rural and farm population; freeze the amount earmarked by section 9 of the Bankhead-Jones Act for marketing research at the amount so earmarked in 1955; and repeal a provision exempting the Georgia

question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 6410) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY IN ST. CROIX, VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 562, Senate bill 2097.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2097) to authorize the transfer to the Department of Agriculture, for agricultural purposes, of certain real property in St. Croix, V. I.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, before the bill is passed, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement which I send to the desk.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF S. 2097

This bill would direct the transfer of certain real property by the Virgin Islands Corporation, a wholly owned Government corporation, to the Department of Agriculture. The Department is presently using this property under a cooperative agreement for the research and extension program recently established for the Virgin Islands. It is desirable that the Department have permanent possession of these facilities so that it can make needed improvements and undertake long-range research.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 2097) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Virgin Islands Corporation is authorized and directed to transfer and convey to the United States of America upon request of the Secretary of Agriculture, without cost, the real property comprising 60 acres more or less, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, occupied and in use by the Department of Agriculture, which property is adjacent to the southwest corner of the intersection of Centerline Road and Airport Road on the island of St. Croix, V. I.: *Provided,* Upon the transfer and conveyance of such property by the Virgin Islands Corporation to the United States, the interest-bearing investment of the United States in the Corporation shall be reduced by the net book value of such property.

EXTENSION SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS FOR LOW-INCOME FARMERS' PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 563, Senate bill 2098.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2098) to amend Public Law 83, 83d Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the bill was reported unanimously from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I now send to the desk a brief statement, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF S. 2098

This bill, which is a part of the President's program to assist low-income farmers, would authorize appropriations to meet the special needs of underdeveloped agricultural areas for extension service. The amounts appropriated for the purposes of the bill would be additional to the amounts now authorized for allotment on the basis of special needs by sections 3 (b) and 3 (c) of the Smith-Lever Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 2098) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That the Smith-Lever Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 341 and the following, supp. 1), is further amended as follows:

(a) By adding a new section, following section 7, to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. In order to further the purposes of section 2 in agricultural areas which, because of special circumstances affecting such areas, are at a disadvantage insofar as agricultural development is concerned, and to encourage complementary development essential to the welfare of such areas, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress from time to time shall determine to be necessary for payments to the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico on the basis of special needs in such areas as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Sums appropriated in pursuance of this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, appropriations otherwise available under this act."

(b) By renumbering section 8 to read section 9.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND IN MACON COUNTY, GA.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 564, House bill 2973.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2973), to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga., to the Georgia State Board of Education.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the bill was reported unanimously from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement regarding the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF H. R. 2973

This bill provides for transfer to the Georgia State Board of Education of reversionary rights and reserved mineral rights in approximately 226 acres conveyed to the board in 1945 for school and community purposes. It appears that the property will continue to be used for those purposes and that this transfer is necessary to enable the board to qualify for additional improvements from State funds; 39.8 percent of the interests to be transferred are held for the Georgia Livestock Development Authority, and 60.2 percent are held for the United States.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, this is the bill I had in mind a few minutes ago, when I referred to Calendar 546. At that time I was advised, inaccurately, that Calendar 564, House bill 2973, had been passed. I then referred by mistake to Calendar 546, instead of Calendar 564, House bill 2973, the bill I had in mind.

Of course, Mr. President, the distinguished senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] the Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, has always been an enthusiastic supporter of the Inter-American Highway, the subject of Calendar 546, House bill 5923.

I wish to address myself to the bill to which the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] has just referred, namely Calendar 564, House bill 2973, providing for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga., to the Georgia State Board of Education.

I wish to offer an amendment to House bill 2973. So far as I know, this is the first time in this session of Congress that a bill has been proposed which has sought to transfer Federal property rights to a State without any compensation whatsoever. The objective of this bill is good, but it is proposed to transfer a Federal reversionary interest in this property.

A reversionary interest is worth something. It can be appraised. I think it is a great mistake, in one session of Congress, to pass a property and retain in the Federal Government a reversionary interest in mineral rights, which is what the Congress did when this property was transferred in the first instance to the educational system of Georgia, and, in another session of Congress, complete the deal by another bill, which transfers the reversionary interest.

I do not know how much this reversionary interest is worth. I do not think it is worth very much, but that is for the appraisers to determine. Of course, it might be worth a great deal, if it should come to pass that oil or mineral deposits should be found on this piece of property.

I think we have gone a long way in the Senate in recent years in establishing a very sound policy in the disposal of Fed-

eral property, when we have required, in most instances, with very few exceptions, that a State or local government unit pay 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the Federal interest in the property which is to be transferred.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, inasmuch as the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry [Mr. ELLENDER] is not present, and inasmuch as neither of the distinguished Senators from Georgia is in the Chamber, the distinguished senior Senator [Mr. GEORGE] being indisposed, as my friend knows, and inasmuch as we were unable to get word in advance to the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], I wonder if it would be agreeable to the Senator from Oregon to pass on to another bill, and consider this proposed legislation at a later date, when the Senator's amendment can be offered and we can obtain the reactions to it when we have more time. Several Senators are interested in bills which it is desired to consider. I do not wish action on the bill to be taken in the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, if any question is involved.

Mr. MORSE. It is perfectly satisfactory to me to defer consideration of the bill, with the understanding that I may send to the desk an amendment to the bill, in order that it may be printed and await future consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, consideration of the bill will be deferred; and, without objection, the amendment submitted by the Senator from Oregon will be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. MORSE subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement in connection with calendar 564, H. R. 2974, so that the authors of the bill will have a complete record before them when they come to study my amendment tomorrow.

As I was saying, I believe this is the first bill in this session of Congress—at least it is the first to my knowledge—in which it is proposed to transfer Federal property interests without any compensation whatever to the Federal Government. As I said earlier, before I agreed to let the bill go over, we have gone a long way in the Senate in recent years in saving the taxpayers of this country millions of dollars—in fact hundreds of millions of dollars—by requiring payment to the Federal Government for the transfer of property to local governmental agencies.

When the property is to be transferred for public use, the standard formula has become 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the property. When the transfer is for private use, it has been 100 percent of the appraised fair market value.

In all fairness to the proponents of the bill, I wish to say that with respect to this piece of property it was first transferred in the year 1945. That was before the Morse formula came into being in the Senate.

When the property was first transferred there was a reversionary clause attached to the conveyance, reserving in the people of the United States a rever-

sionary interest in the mineral and oil rights in the property.

I do not believe it is controlling in the premises, so far as the instant situation is concerned, that this property was originally transferred before the Morse formula came into being, because the Morse formula pertains to all Federal proprietary interests in federally owned property.

Therefore the question before the Senate is a very simple one. The question is: Is this reversionary interest of value to the taxpayers of the United States. The answer is in the affirmative. It has a value, which is now vested in the people of the country, for which the State of Georgia should pay 50 percent of the appraised fair market value. There is no question about this property going to public use, although it is interesting that in the committee report there is no assurance that the property will always be used for educational purposes. The committee in effect states that, so far as it knows, the State of Georgia intends to continue to use it for educational purposes. However, there is nothing binding about it. Once we transfer the reversionary interest, the State could proceed to use it for any purpose it pleased. Once the State has vested in it the fee simple title it can do with it what it pleases. It has possession of the property. There are no strings attached.

I do not think we should start making exceptions in the Senate with regard to these matters. I believe we have done a remarkably fine job in such cases by requiring some payment for Federal property. That has not been an easy course for the senior Senator from Oregon since 1946. I have had my ears battered down, if I may say so good naturedly, and there have been times when muscle tensions have not been particularly relaxed toward the senior Senator from Oregon on the part of some of his colleagues.

Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of my colleagues have said—just as one colleague said to me not more than 15 minutes ago in the cloakroom—"If you will just stick to it, and insist on your formula without exception, I will back you up." I happen to know that that is the private opinion of an overwhelming majority of my colleagues.

I believe the proponents of the bill, when they come to reflect upon it, particularly when they consider the fact that the reversionary interest will probably not run into a great amount of money, will agree that the Morse formula should be attached to the bill. That means that the State of Georgia, in order to get the reversionary interest, will have to pay 50 percent of the appraised fair market value.

If we start making an exception in the case of this bill, where will the end be? Merely because we have an item before us which may not run into many dollars, I do not believe we can justify violating a very sound public policy principle which has been established by the Morse formula.

We are dealing here with 264 and a fraction acres of land. I hope that when the bill comes up its proponents will voluntarily agree on the floor of the

Senate to accept my amendment, which is on file at the desk, and which calls upon the State of Georgia to pay 50 percent of the appraised fair market value for the reversionary interest.

Because some Senators who are not lawyers may believe that this is not of great importance as a matter of principle, let me point out that a reversionary interest in property can become exceedingly valuable. If, hypothetically speaking, oil or a valuable mineral deposit should be found on the land, we would recognize how important is the principle for which I am fighting on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. President, I am rather proud of the fact that since 1946 there has been saved for the taxpayers of the United States, through the application of the Morse formula, in excess of \$450 million in property, including property covered by bills which have come before us with the formula written into them, but not counting, of course, those pieces of property which if the gates had been wide open would have been transferred for the benefit of local constituents.

I hope my friends in the Senate who are proponents of the bill will not feel unkindly toward me because I have once again taken the same position with respect to this bill that I have taken with respect to all other bills involving the same problem. I hope the proponents of the bill will study the amendment and read my remarks so that when it comes up again I will hear them say, "Although we would prefer that the Senator from Oregon did not insist in such a stickler fashion, we are in accord with the principle and we are willing to accept the amendment."

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. We all agree that the Senator from Oregon has always interceded in matters of this kind and has objected to giving reversionary rights unless they are paid for. We expected him to do the same at this time. But at the present time the two Senators from Georgia are absent, and we wished, for that reason, to have the bill go over.

Mr. MORSE. That is perfectly satisfactory.

PROHIBITION OF PUBLICATION OF APPLE PRICES

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 565, House bill 5188.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5188) to prohibit publication by the Government of the United States of any prediction with respect to apple prices.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Calendar No. 564

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2973

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 17 (legislative day, JUNE 14), 1955
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MORSE to the bill (H. R. 2973) to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Georgia, to the Georgia State Board of Education, viz: On page 2, after line 21, insert the following new section:

1 SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by this Act shall be
2 conditional upon the Georgia State Board of Education
3 agreeing to pay to the Administrator of the Farmers' Home
4 Administration, in return for the interests conveyed, an
5 amount equal to 50 per centum of the fair market value of
6 such interests to be determined by the Administrator of the
7 Farmers' Home Administration after appraisal.

84TH CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 2973

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Morse to the bill (H. R. 2973) to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Georgia, to the Georgia State Board of Education.

JUNE 17 (legislative day, JUNE 14), 1955

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

June 27, 1955

4. LANDS, TRANSFER. Passed without amendment H. R. 2973, to transfer certain lands in Macon County, Ga. to the Georgia State Board of Education. Rejected a Morse amendment that would have provided that the Georgia State Board of Education pay to Farmers Home Administration half of the assessed market value of the land (pp. 7907-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a resolution from Freeborn-Mower Cooperative Light and Power Association condemning the Hoover Commission's recommendation "that REA be abolished" (p. 7861).
6. WILDLIFE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 756, relating to U.S. aid to States in wildlife preservation (S. Rept. 638) (p. 7861).
7. EDUCATION. Sen. Mundt commented favorably on the exchange-of-persons program and inserted a newspaper editorial urging a larger appropriation for the program (pp. 7872-3).
8. CONTRACTS. Passed over S. 1614, to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies (p. 7876).
Senate and House conferees were appointed on H. R. 4904, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for two years (pp. 7909, 7914).
9. MINING; FORESTS. S. 1713, the mining-forests bill, was continued as the pending business (p. 7901).
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson scheduled for consideration at an early date S. 1633, relating to a constitutional convention in Alaska; S. 1292, to readjust postal classification on educational and cultural materials; S. 2220, to authorize appropriations for certain construction by the Atomic Energy Commission; and S. 1849, to provide for the grant of career conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service to indefinite employees who previously qualified for competitive appointment. He hoped that consideration of the conference reports on the appropriation bills for the Departments of State, Justice, and the Judiciary; Labor, Health and Welfare; Defense; and Commerce, could be made by Thursday. Also possibly action on the draft bill by Thursday if the House acts. (pp. 7901-2)

HOUSE

11. FOREIGN AID. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S. 2090, the mutual security bill (p. 7954). The Foreign Affairs Committee, during adjournment on June 24, reported this bill with amendment (H. Rept. 912) (p. 7954). Part 2 of the report, Minority Views, was received June 27 (p. 7954). For provisions of this bill as ordered reported see Digest No. 105, item 19.
12. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee, during adjournment on June 25, reported with amendment S. 2126, to extend and clarify laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing (H. Rept. 913) (p. 7954).
13. DEBT LIMIT. Passed, 267 to 56, without amendment H. R. 6992, to extend for 1 year the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit (pp. 7910-4). The Ways and Means Committee, earlier in the day, had reported this bill without amendment (H. Rept. 914) (p. 7954).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 28, 1955
For actions of June 27, 1955
84th-1st, No. 108

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills to extend public debt limit, to decrease interest to 3% on disaster loans, and to extend emergency loans. House committees reported foreign aid bill, housing bill, and reserve forces bill. Senate passed measure for commission to study security program. Sen. Humphrey expressed displeasure with USDA regarding wheat referendum.

SENATE

1. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 59, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act (S. Rept. 672) (p.7861).
Passed as reported S. J. Res. 21, providing for the establishment of a Commission on Government Security, which will make a final report to Congress and the President on March 31, 1956 (pp. 7876, 7878-7901).
2. FOREST ROADS. Senate conferees were appointed on S. 1464, to authorize the Secretary of Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads (p. 7873). House conferees have not been appointed.
Received a resolution from the California Legislature urging that Forest Highway Route 74 be undertaken as soon as possible (p. 7860).
3. WHEAT CONTROLS. Sen. Humphrey noted with approval the acceptance by wheat producers of controls in the recent referendum and suggested that this action was in spite of the lack of a comprehensive program on the part of the Department of Agriculture (pp. 7906-7).

in the wheat referendum for marketing quotas.

I should like to call the attention of the Senate to the story which I alluded to a few moments ago, which appears in the Washington Evening Star, and which is a feature story by the Associated Press. I should like to read a paragraph or two from it, and make some comments as I read the words:

By a decisive majority, the Nation's wheat farmers have voted for tight controls on their next year's crop in return for a Government-guaranteed price averaging \$1.81 a bushel.

In doing so, the growers caused Secretary of Agriculture Benson to lay aside a proposal that they seek broader markets at home and abroad by offering the grain at considerably lower prices than would prevail otherwise.

The heavy support given quotas came as a surprise to many farm leaders because advance reports from various producing areas had indicated a closer vote. These reports stressed farmer dissatisfaction with sharp income reductions resulting from already imposed cutbacks in wheat production. Some growers had voiced the opinion that a new wheat program should be sought.

There has been speculation, too, that farmers would vote against quotas as a way of registering disapproval of the Eisenhower administration's flexible-support program under which Mr. Benson can set price props on most basic crops at between 75 and 90 percent of parity, depending on the size of supplies.

I should like to comment on that paragraph.

Apparently, the writer of that item is a good writer, but he does not quite understand American agriculture. The truth is that had this quota failed, price supports would have gone down to 50 percent. The farmers are not going to register disapproval of the farm program by making it less effective. The real story behind it is that the farmers of the Midwest, in particular—and I am very proud of my own State of Minnesota, where there was a much larger participation this year than last year, and where the farmers gave greater support this year than last year—felt that this was the only alternative they had, except to take little or nothing, namely, 50 percent of parity.

Mr. President, I issued a statement yesterday in reference to this vote of the farmers and I ask unanimous consent to have the statement incorporated in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHEAT REFERENDUM STATEMENT

America's wheat growers have shown they have a better understanding of their problem than the present administration has. I am highly gratified by this overwhelming evidence of their willingness to cooperate in necessary production adjustments.

I hope the proper interpretation is put upon this vote. It is in no sense an endorsement of administration policies. Instead, it is a reflection on the growers' confidence in Congress changing such policies as now depriving them of decent prices. The facts cannot be ignored. Secretary Benson did not once encourage a favorable vote, in spite of the chaos that would have existed in all our farm programs if the quotas had been rejected. Instead, he encouraged a negative

vote behind a veil of neutrality, by talking at the last minute about having a new wheat program ready to submit to the Congress. All the encouragement for a "yes" vote came from advocates of higher price supports, who pledged farmers a continuing fight for more effective supports. I consider this vote a mandate to the Congress to keep faith with our farmers, and match their willingness to cooperate in necessary production adjustments by restoring 90 percent of parity for the crop they produce within their quotas.

While growers were offered even lower support prices in return for approving quotas this year than last, they approved acceptance of quotas by an even larger percentage than last year. That doesn't in any sense mean acceptance of the lower support prices. It means instead an overwhelming rejection of those who have cried so long and loud about regimentation, in the hopes of fooling farmers into destroying the farm programs they have work so many years to achieve.

Farmers have shown willingness to do their part toward production adjustments, despite every discouragement Secretary Benson has thrown in their path. Is Secretary Benson now willing to do his part by ending his crusade against effective price supports, and cooperating with the Congress in giving farmers decent prices for their more limited production?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I invite attention to the last paragraph of my statement, in which I said:

Farmers have shown willingness to do their part toward production adjustments, despite every discouragement Secretary Benson has thrown in their path. Is Secretary Benson now willing to do his part by ending his crusade against effective price supports, and cooperating with the Congress in giving farmers decent prices for their more limited production?

We are going to have an opportunity in this Congress, Mr. President, to rewrite the agricultural program. I say "rewrite" because I do not think we can afford merely to patch up what we have. The Agriculture Department is not doing the job it should do. Under its present policy the present administration is guilty of encouraging insolvency in agriculture, depression in agriculture, dropping of income in agriculture; and neither one of the alternatives is desirable.

I suggest that we direct our attention in the months ahead toward preserving the family-type farm pattern by an effective price-support program and by an improved credit program for the benefit of low-income farmers.

Finally, Mr. President, I suggest that the Department of Agriculture turn its attention now to the important task of furthering the sale and disposal of our usable surplus commodities. Much more can be done than has been done. While I have the floor, I should like to direct the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture to a study which I have made as to the use of surplus wheat by converting it into a palatable product which will be a substitute for rice in the rice-producing areas of the world. I have called it Boulgar wheat. Over the weekend it was my privilege to talk with processors of this particular type of wheat. We think it may be made useful to and edible for the peoples in the Near East and the Far East. If the

administration would spend a little more time figuring out how it can package and sell this product, we would be making the progress we should be making in disposing of some of our surplus commodities.

I shall speak further on this subject and shall address communications to the Department, as I have done heretofore, and ask that they get off dead-center and quit talking about their problems and start talking about solutions. An administration which cannot figure out what to do with wheat, which the whole world needs, will be in trouble when it goes into conferences with the Bolsheviks. If they cannot solve this problem, how can they solve the problem of disarmament? If we cannot figure out what to do with a surplus of one of the greatest foods in the world, how can we successfully come to an agreement on disarmament with representatives of the Kremlin?

I suggest that as a token of good faith to the American people the Department of Agriculture spend a little time putting its best brains and best talent to the task of solving this problem, and if it has not enough talent at the present time, that it get some new talent to give attention to the matter, quit griping about the blessing of the fruits of the earth, and do more to create a better and more stable society.

CONVEYANCE OF TRACT OF LAND IN MACON COUNTY, GA.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 564, House bill 2973.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2973) to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga., to the Georgia State Board of Education.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator for Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the bill. I am a little surprised that it is to be considered at this time. I thought we had succeeded pretty well in establishing the policy that Federal interest in property should receive some compensation by the taxpayers of the country from local governmental units. I think that here is a case in which the Morse formula, calling for 50 percent of the assessed fair market value of the reversionary interest, should be followed. I do not know what it is worth. I understand it is not worth very much. I have always insisted upon a uniform application of the Morse formula including transfers of property in my own State.

If the reversionary interest involved in this bill is worth only a small sum, the State of Georgia ought to pay 50 percent of it. It is a principle of fair compensa-

tion which we should protect. I refuse to believe that the great State of Georgia cannot raise a very small sum of money to pay 50 percent of the appraised fair-market value of this reversionary interest. I have had an interesting experience with this problem as I have discussed it around the country. I have found almost a unanimity of support of the principle of the Morse formula in the grassroots of America.

I remember the situation in a town in Oregon where I discussed the matter. The case involved one-fifth of an acre of land. I talked with the local authorities, and they said, "We did not understand the purpose of the Morse formula, but we would have been willing to pay 100 percent of the value of the one-fifth of an acre of land. It was land we needed to straighten out a street, and we were not seeking it for nothing." In that case Members of Congress thought they would win votes by trying to get it for nothing.

Of course, Mr. President, I cannot speak for Georgia, but I would be very much surprised, if the responsible officials of Georgia had an opportunity to understand what the problem is all about, if they would not raise in some way, somehow, 50 percent of the appraised fair-market value of this reversionary interest.

I wish to be absolutely fair about it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think the Senator should be apprised of the fact that this conveyance was made prior to the time the so-called Morse formula went into effect.

Mr. MORSE. I was about to talk about that when I said I wished to be perfectly fair about this.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Oregon is far too good a lawyer to try to suggest something which is *ex post facto*.

Mr. MORSE. I am not applying the Morse formula to this case as something which is *ex post facto*.

Mr. RUSSELL. The reversionary interest in the land, if used for other than educational purposes, is about as ephemeral as a cloud. I do not think the Senator would find any person who would possibly pay \$5 for the land. The Government would lose money trying to negotiate a sale under these circumstances.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Georgia is an excellent lawyer. Would that I were half so good. But I am good enough to know that I am not talking about something which is *ex post facto*. What I am talking about is a Federal reversionary interest in land the title to which is now vested in the Federal Government. There is nothing *ex post facto* about it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Technically, the Senator is correct. But the real value involved had already been transferred prior to the time the Senator from Oregon enunciated his formula.

Mr. MORSE. I want to discuss that point, because I think the RECORD must be made perfectly clear on it.

The property was conveyed prior to the general adoption by the Senate in 1946, with an exception now and then, of the Morse formula.

Ever since 1946, in most instances with some unfortunate exceptions, when the Morse formula has been circumvented by way of motion the Senate has required 50 percent of the fair appraised market value for the transfer to local governmental units for public purposes of the Federal interest in property in which it has reversionary interests.

The record is perfectly clear that that has been done in the case of reversionary interests.

But, as the Senator from Georgia points out, the original conveyance was to the school authorities of Georgia, with the reversionary clause relating to mineral rights reserved to the Federal Government. I think the Senator from Georgia is correct in his statement that the land probably is not of very much value. But who are we to be certain? I mention a hypothetical possibility. Suppose the Senate passed the bill this afternoon, and next week oil was found under the land. The Senator from Georgia would not then be heard to say that the reversionary interest was of little value. It might be of tremendous value.

Why have we rather consistently, in the transfer of Federal property, followed the policy of reserving the mineral rights in the Federal Government? It is because sometimes mineral deposits of great value are found.

I may also say good naturedly, and I am certain my friend from Georgia will enjoy this with me, that I am delighted to feel that I have won a recruit, in the person of the junior Senator from Georgia, in support of my long-proposed legislation for Federal aid to education, because the Senator from Georgia really is for Federal aid to education in principle in this bill. When all is said and done, the principle of Federal aid to education to the State of Georgia is represented by the bill. The reversion has value, if it be only one copper, and that value will be given to education in Georgia by the Federal Government as a form of Federal aid to education.

I might be sold on the principle of this bill if a uniform doctrine could be applied, under which all States would receive equality of treatment, and would not be dependent on whether a Senator introduced a bill in order to secure special consideration for his State.

Also, I would be less than fair to the Senator from Georgia if I did not frankly admit that we are dealing with a matter of small consequence, so far as materiality is concerned. But I think we are dealing with something of great consequence, so far as principle is concerned.

I simply cannot follow an inconsistent policy on the floor of the Senate in regard to this matter, even though I should like to accommodate the two Senators from Georgia so far as the material matter is concerned. The benefit will go to a school district. I support as a general policy aid to schools. Nevertheless, I simply cannot accommodate the Georgia

Senators, because I think the bill would not result in uniform treatment of schools. I think it violates the principle of the Morse formula of which I have spoken.

I think we cannot be certain that an exception such as that which is proposed may not boomerang, because some day we may wake up to find that we gave away much more than we thought we were giving, in that oil or some other valuable mineral might be found under this land.

I have mentioned the fact that the bill involves a transfer which dates back to the early 1940's, around 1944 or 1945, when the Morse formula was not in effect. But that does not change the fact that what was retained by the Federal Government was a Federal property interest. I should have much preferred having the Senators from Georgia try to have the officialdom of Georgia find a way to pay 50 percent of the fair appraised market value of this reversionary interest. They not having done so, I must object, and I have to suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call may be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment designated "6-17-55-A" and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, after line 21, it is proposed to insert the following new section:

SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by this act shall be conditional upon the Georgia State Board of Education agreeing to pay to the Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration, in return for the interests conveyed, an amount equal to 50 percent of the fair market value of such interests to be determined by the Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration after appraisal.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the amendment speaks for itself. It is simply a clear statement that, whatever the reversionary interest is worth, the State of Georgia shall pay 50 percent of its appraised fair market value.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon.

The amendment was rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, let the RECORD show that the Senator from Oregon voted against this giveaway bill.

Public Law 116 - 84th Congress
Chapter 248 - 1st Session
H. R. 2973

AN ACT

To provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Georgia, to the Georgia State Board of Education.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the written consent of the Georgia Livestock Development Authority, the United States of America, acting through the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration, is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the Georgia State Board of Education, its successors and assigns, all of the right, title, and interest retained by the United States of America in its quitclaim deed to the Georgia State Board of Education, dated December 18, 1945, and recorded on January 28, 1946, in deed record book WW, page 156, in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Macon County, Georgia, covering a tract of land containing two hundred twenty-six and one hundred forty-eight one-thousandths acres more or less, in Macon County, Georgia, and more particularly described as follows:

Macon County,
Ga.
Conveyance.

69 Stat.222.
69 Stat.223.

That certain tract or parcel of land known as the Barrow Place in the Ninth District of Macon County (formerly Houston County), Georgia, and described on the plat of said county as lot 161 in said district and county, and more particularly described as follows:

"Beginning at the northeast corner of the said land lot, said corner being an iron axle and thence along the east line of said road south one degree sixteen minutes fifty-eight seconds east 3,263.79 feet to an iron pipe, thence north eighty-nine degrees eleven minutes forty-three seconds west 3,056.88 feet to an iron pipe, thence north zero degrees fifteen minutes eight seconds west 3,246.16 feet to an iron pipe, thence south eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes four seconds east 2,998.04 feet to the point of beginning, containing 226.148 acres, more or less."

Approved June 30, 1955.

